



Organisation
Mondiale
de la Santé
Animale

World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

Notifiable pig disease threats for Baltic and neighbouring countries. Ways to escape

EPP Congress
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Representation for Europe; PVS, GAP analysis Vet. Legislation expert
World Organisation for Animal Health



What is the OIE

Veterinary Governance

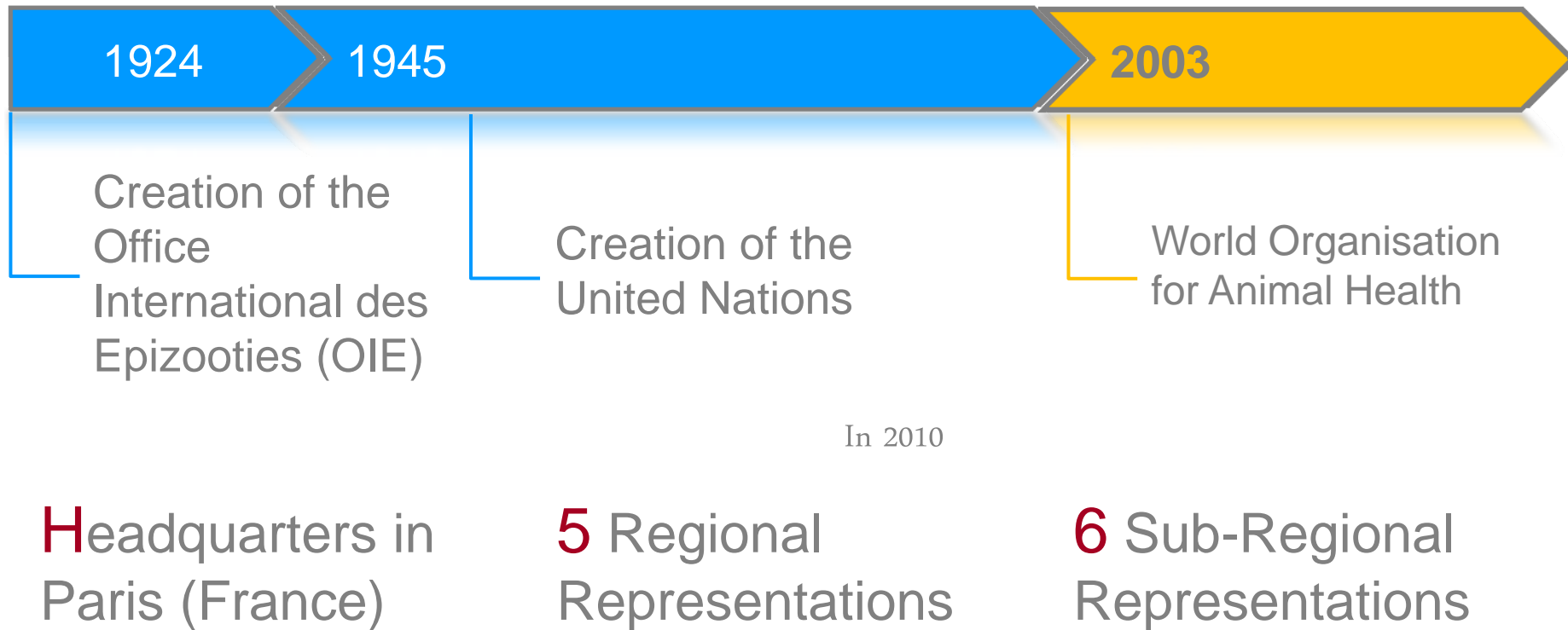
Capacity building

Emerging infectious diseases

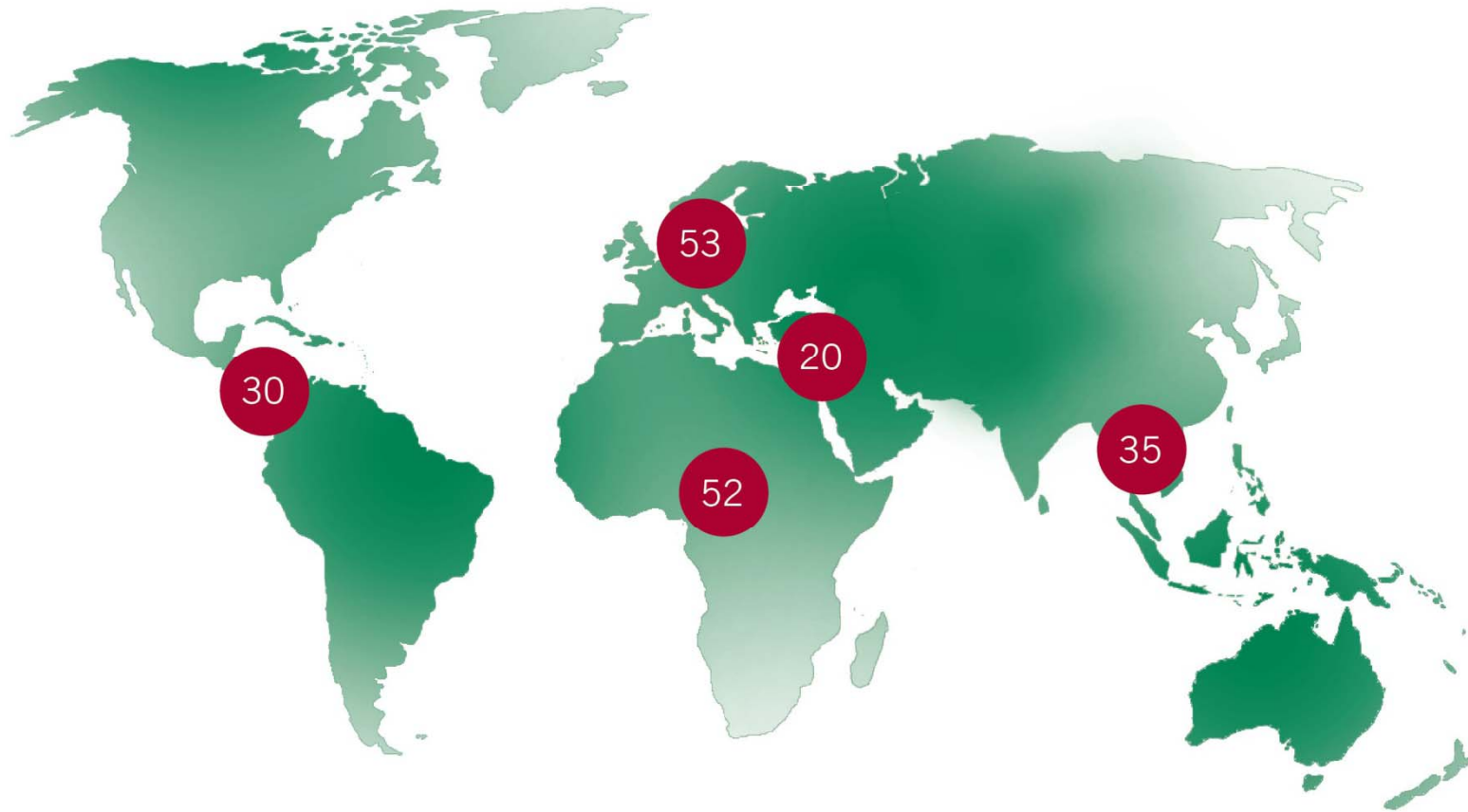
New approaches to disease control and trade

CHRONOLOGY

An intergovernmental organisation preceding the United Nations



178 Member Countries in 2011



Africa 52 – Americas 30 – Asia, the Far East and Oceania 35
Europe 53 – Middle-East 20

Some countries belong to more than one region

GENERAL MANDATE OF THE OIE

General mandate of the OIE:
to improve animal health worldwide

One of the OIE's main objective



*To ensure **transparency** in the global animal disease situation, including for zoonosis*



OIE's WTO mandate



SPS Agreement



Food safety



Animal health






IPPC
Plant health

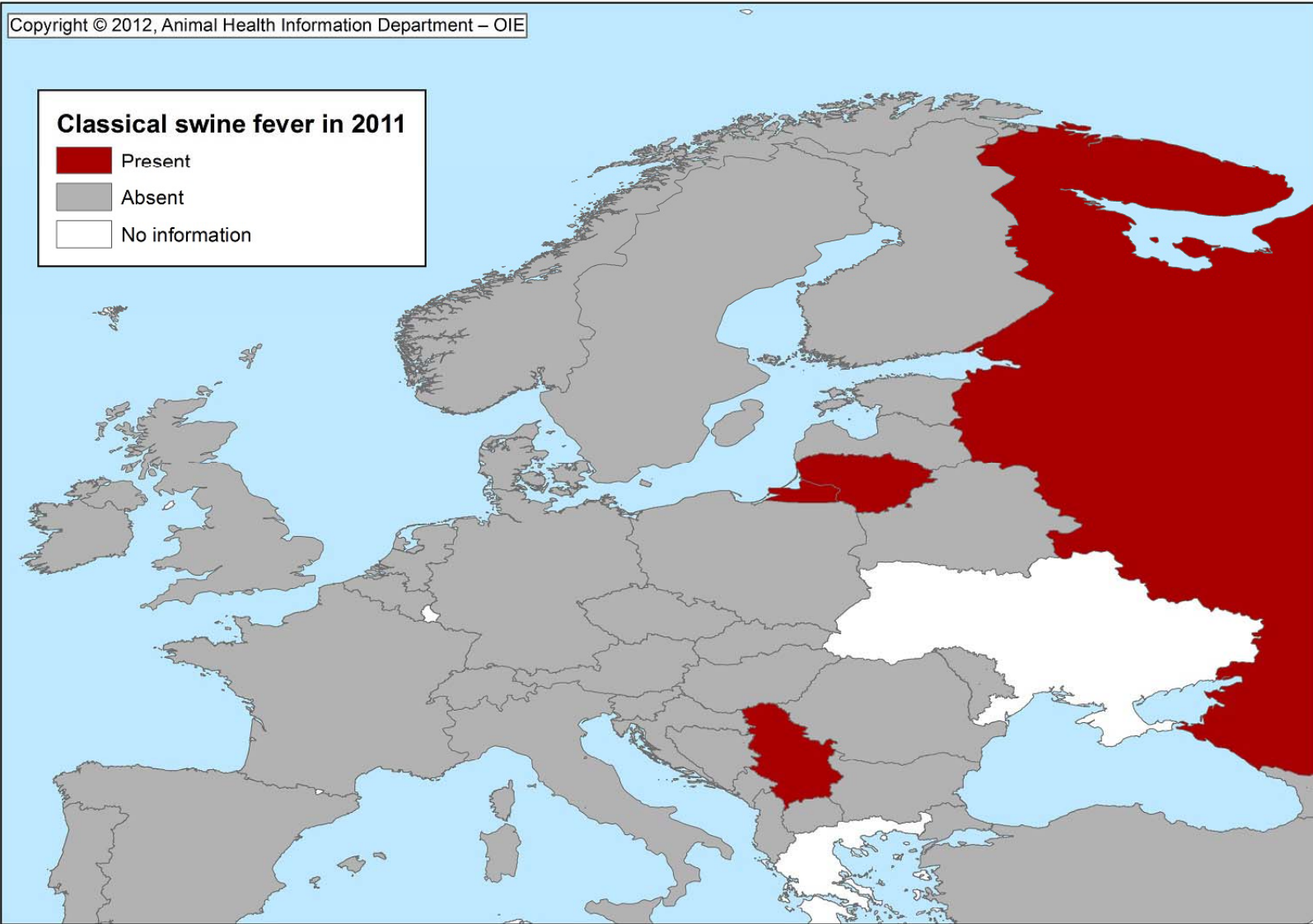


Influences on standard setting

- from **exporting** countries for **less restrictions**
- from **importing** countries for **maximum protection**
- from **producers/consumers/NGOs**
- ethics and public health protection, through **objective science**




Classical swine fever in 2011

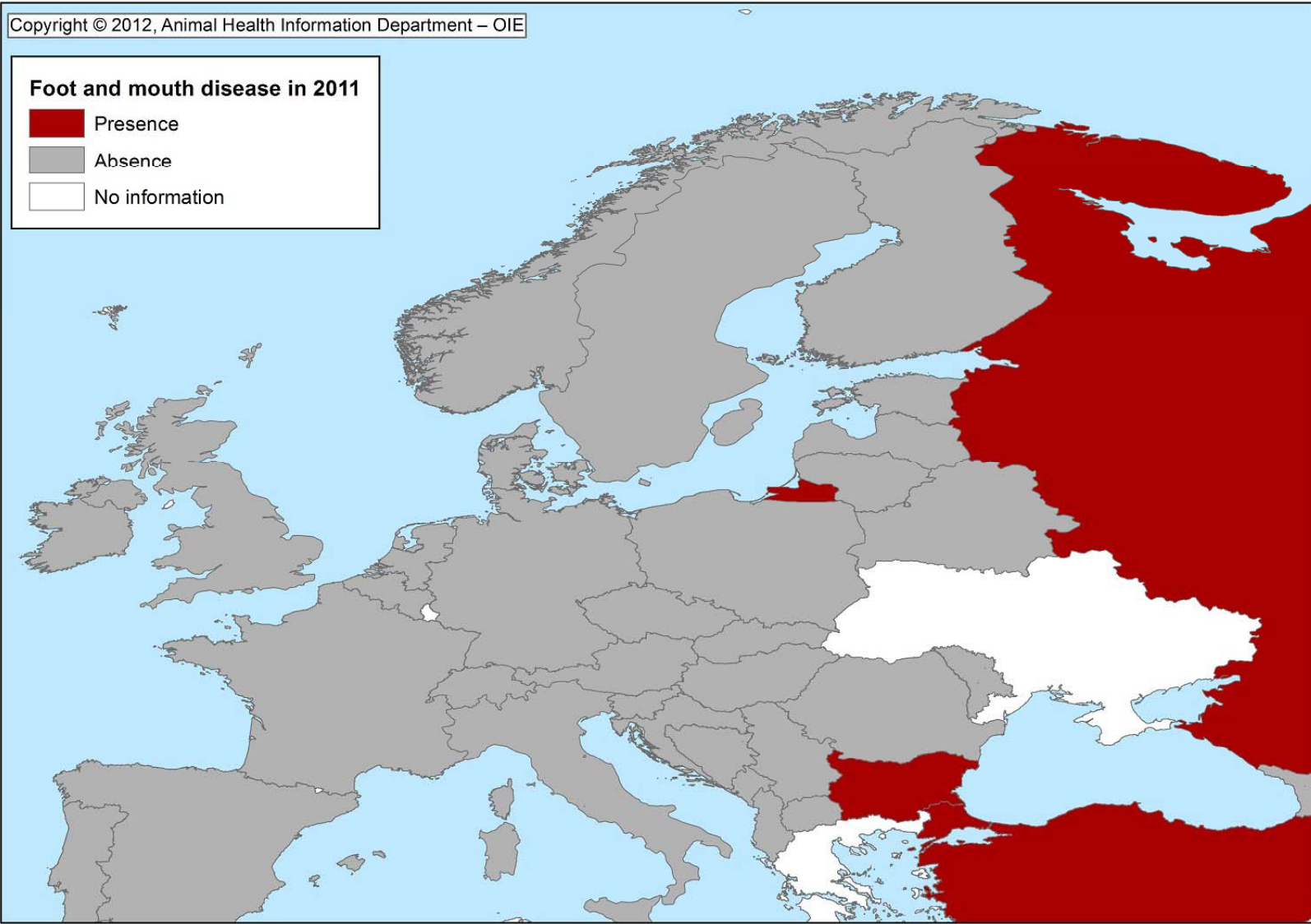
-  Present
-  Absent
-  No information






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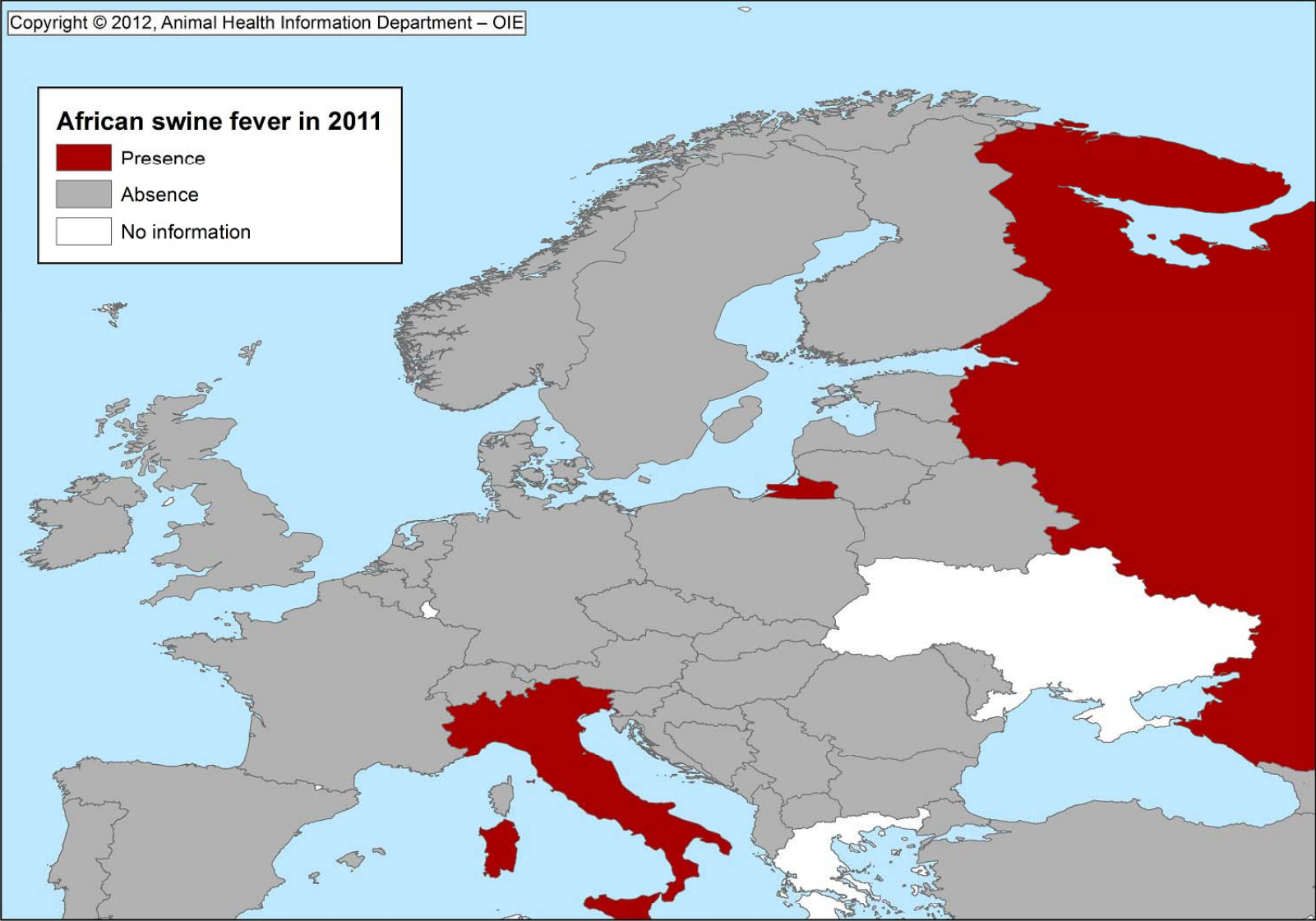
Foot and mouth disease in 2011

-  Presence
-  Absence
-  No information



African swine fever in 2011

-  Presence
-  Absence
-  No information



RISK FACTORS for EARLY DETECTION I

- **No perception of the risk for entrance:**
 - No good information to farmers and Vets
 - Legal and illegal imports of live pigs and meat products
 - Commercial relations with affected countries
- **Low biosecurity practices**
 - Swill feeding
 - Backyard systems
- **Low education level, no information about the disease to FARMERS and Vets**
 - No information of ASF. How is ASF?

RISK FACTORS for EARLY DETECTION II

- Late detection caused by:
 - Wrong surveillance program
 - Late detection in field \implies no formation of veterinary services and farmers
 - Low veterinary service in the \implies area inadequate connection field-laboratory
 - Unknown of the risk

RISK FACTORS for EARLY DETECTION III

- **Inadequate control program:**
 - Movement of animals and products WITHOUT CONTROL
 - Swill feeding. Difficult to changes mentality
 - Not establish the control and surveillance area
 - Delayed compensation + lack of resources
- **Pig production system:**
 - Pig density
 - Farming practices (backyard, swill feeding!!)
- Presence of wild boars and contact with domestic pigs
- Presence of ticks

- **ASF in the Caucasus and Russian Federation**

- The ASFV circulating in the Caucasus and the Russian Federation is a **highly virulent virus**. No reduction of virulence since the first outbreak in 2007 in Georgia.
- ASF has spread in the TCC and in the RF since 2007; **measures put in place were not sufficient to control the spread**

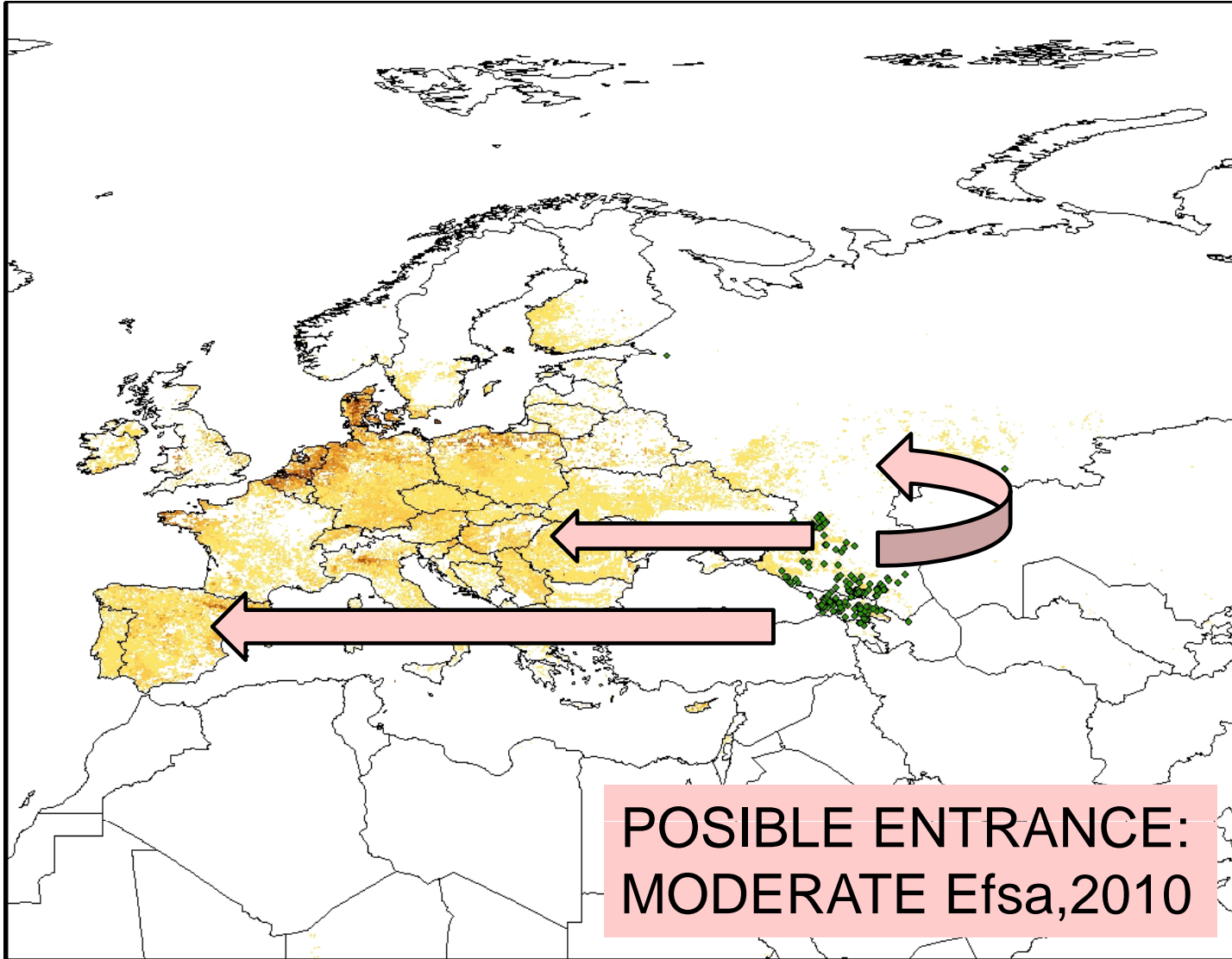
- The risk of **maintaining ASF** and its spread within the TCC and the RF in **domestic pigs is HIGH**

- The risk of **ASF introduction into the EU is moderate**

- Risk of ASF become **endemic in domestic pigs in EU is negligible** (High Biosecurity), **low or moderate** (free range)

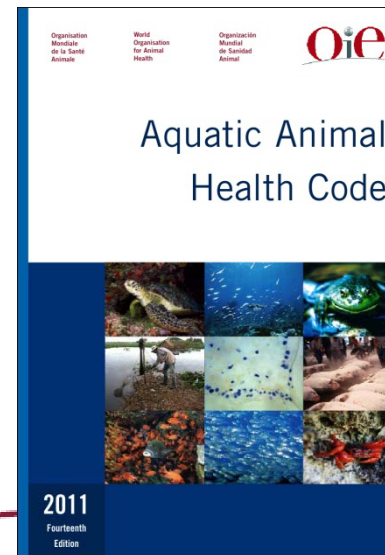
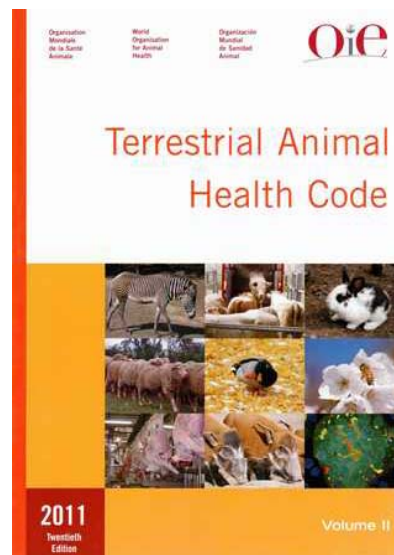
- **Wild boars:**

- Very **low density of wild boar**, usually less than one head per km² in Caucasus and Russian Federation.
- **Wild boar populations are linked with those of the EU** through continuous **corridors**. In particular, Belarus is well connected with Poland and Lithuania, and Ukraine with Poland, Romania.
- Wild boar in many European countries and **high density** populations are present in some areas, notably Germany, northern France and central Italy.
- Risk of ASF remaining **endemic in wild boar** in the TCC was considered **low** and **medium** in RF.
- The likelihood of introducing the disease **into the EU was moderate**.
- **Areas at risk** are mainly Belarus (Poland), Ukraine (Romania), Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia.
- The risk of ASFV becoming endemic in **wild boar in the EU is moderate**



OBLIGATION FOR NOTIFICATION

By deciding to join the OIE, a Member agrees to fulfil its **international commitment to notify to the OIE** as laid down in the Chapters 1.1. of the OIE's *Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes*
("Notification and Epidemiological Information")



COUNTRY INTERNAL STRATEGY
FOR SURVEILLANCE

BASIC DISEASE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

OIE COUNTRY MEMBERS



Central veterinary authorities

Regional/Local Official veterinary services

Farmers and Vets in the field



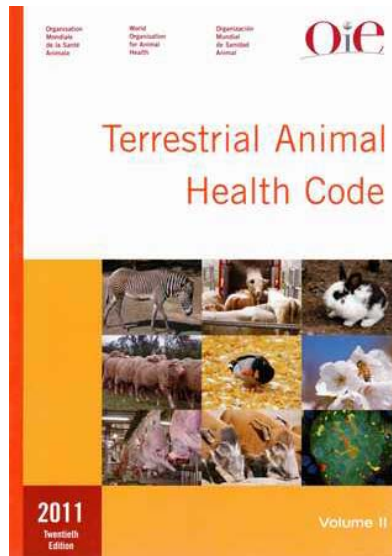
Laboratories



Abattoirs

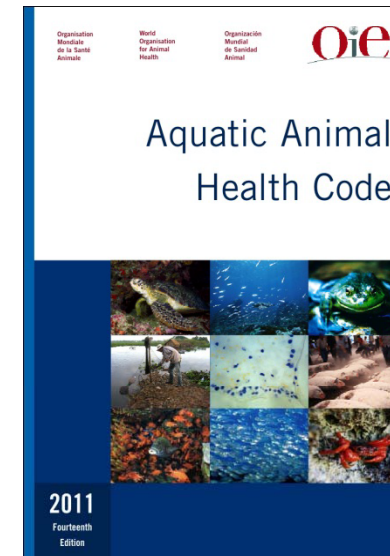


OIE'S LIST OF DISEASES



In 2011 : 90 diseases

25 multiple species,
14 cattle,
11 sheep/goats,
11 equine,
7 swine,
12 avian,
2 lagomorphs,
6 bees,
2 others



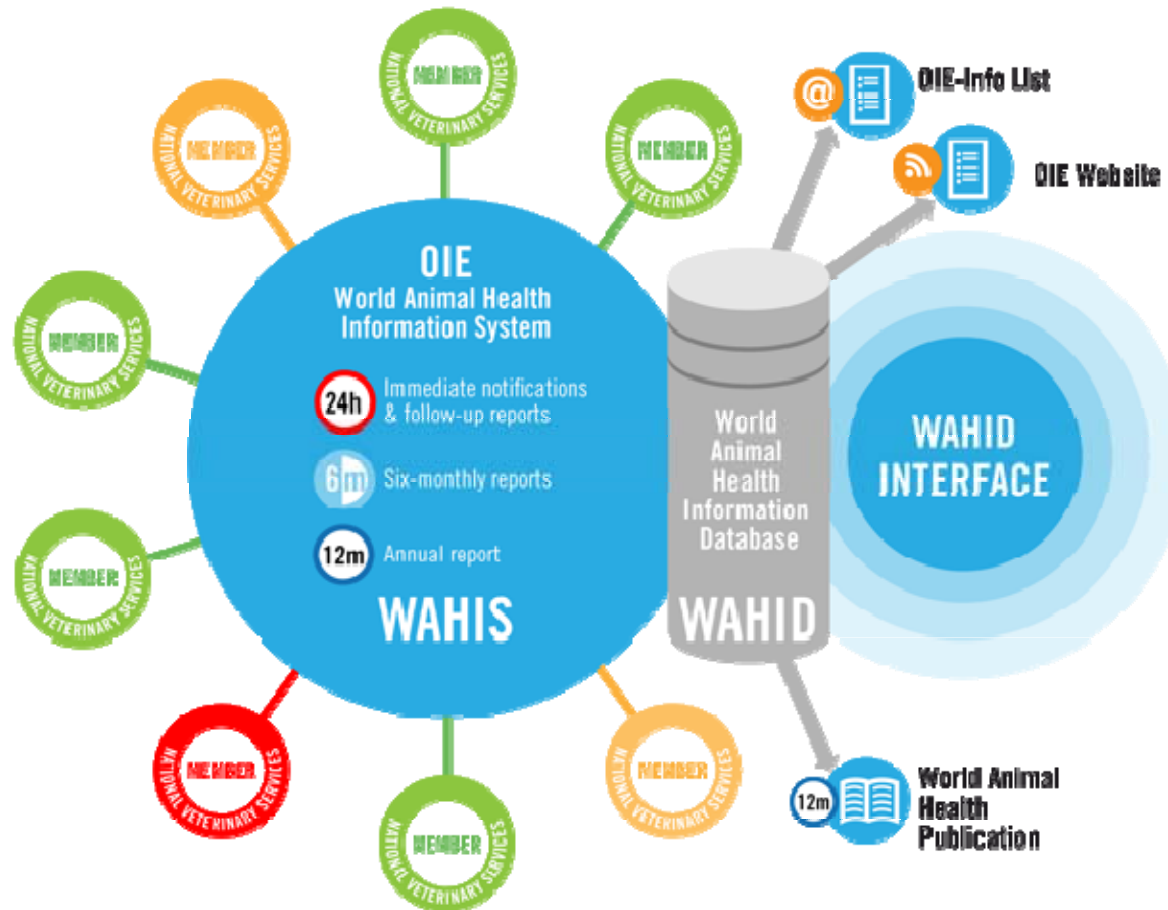
In 2011 : 26 diseases

9 fish,
7 molluscs,
8 crustaceans,
2 amphibians

Active Search for Non-Official Animal Health Information

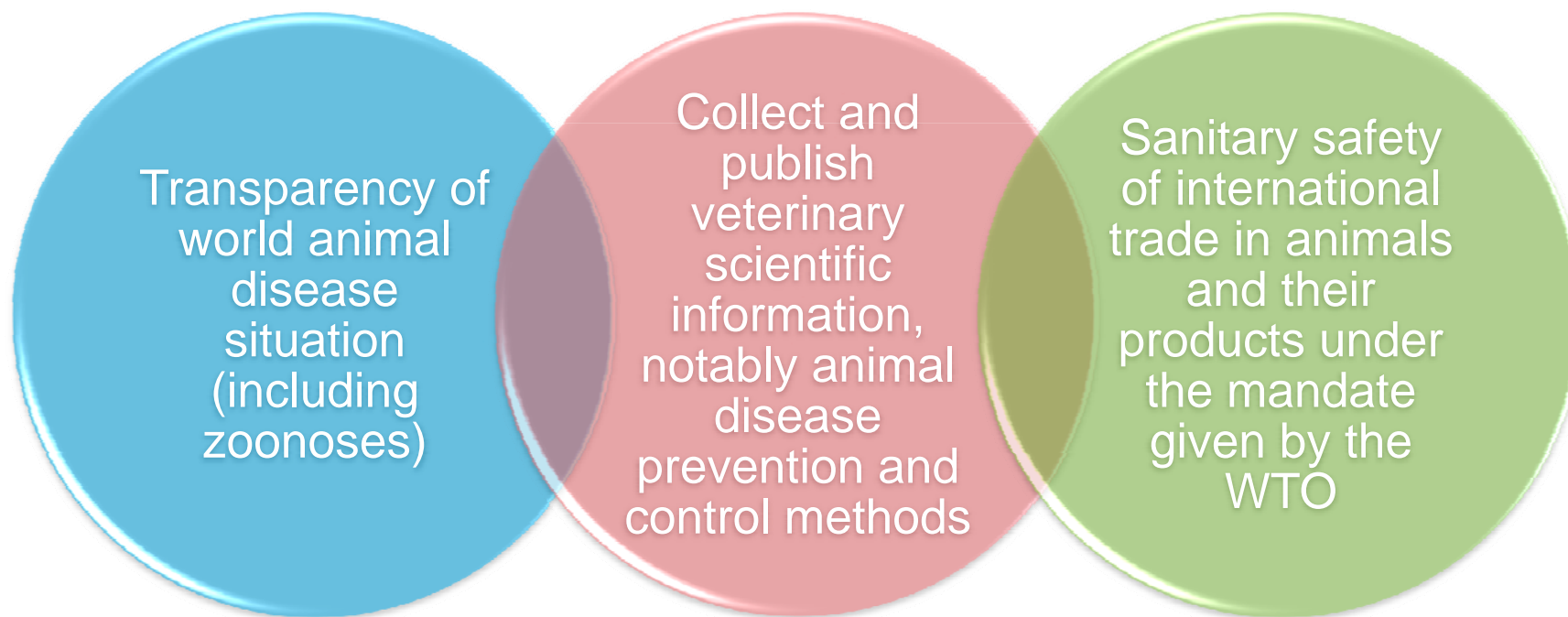


WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM (WAHIS)



Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

First, continuing to consolidate major objectives of the 4th Strategic Plan



Improve animal health and welfare worldwide

Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

Reinforcing priority missions

Food security

- Food security (from quantitative and qualitative perspective) is a key public health concern
- Healthy animals guarantee food security and food safety



Food safety

- Need for a global supply of safe food
- The Veterinary Services must play a key role in protecting consumers

However, for a successful implementation of the OIE international standards and an international recognition of their benefits it is essential to have a **credible Veterinary Services**

Good Governance

- Capacity building and focal points
- OIE-PVS evaluation tool with 46 competencies
- GAP Analysis pathway
- Twinning by reference laboratories and collaborating centers
- Veterinary legislation
- Veterinary education

OIE's new challenges

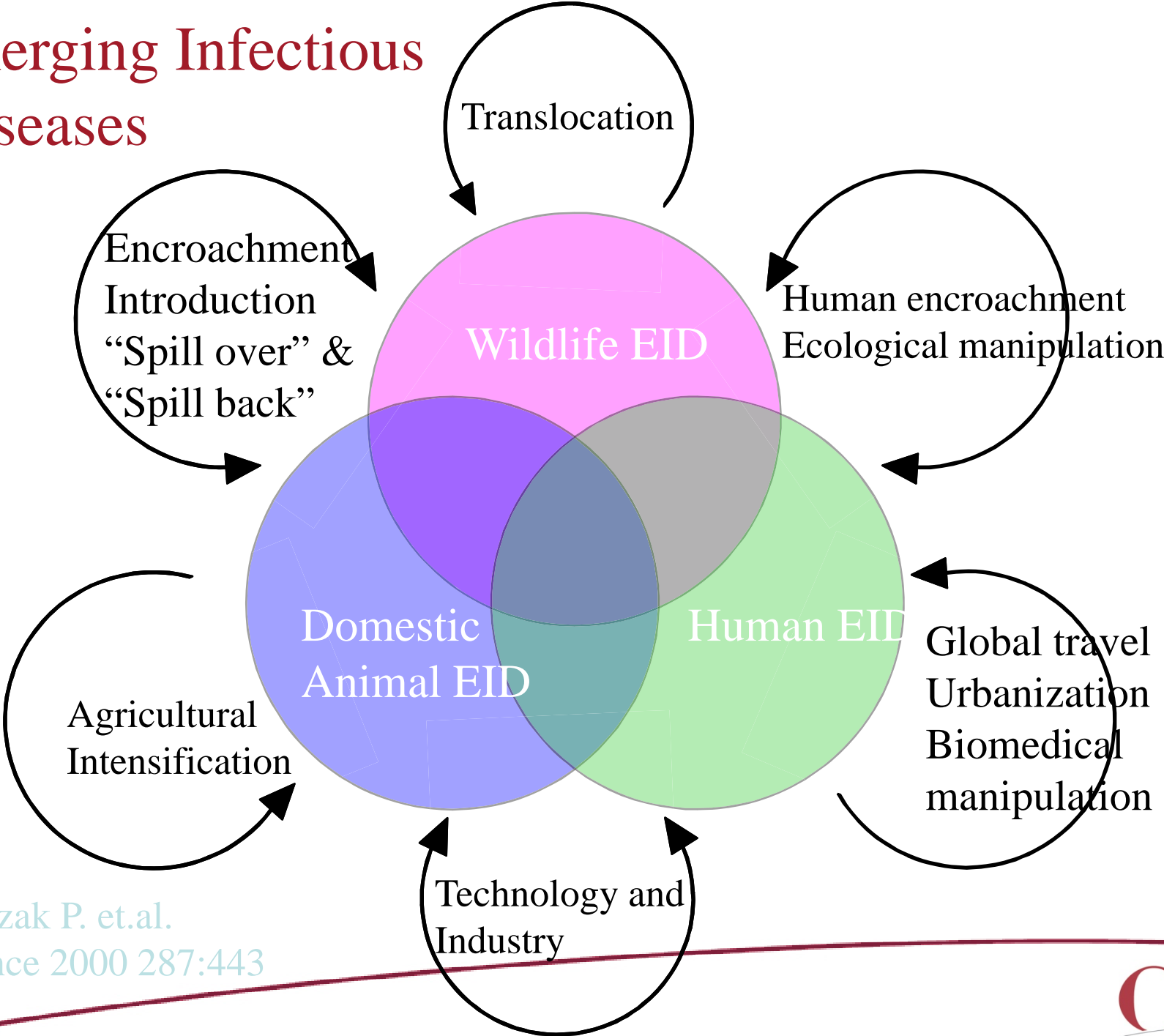
Emerging Infectious Diseases

- At least one new disease every year
- >75% are zoonotic, % increasing
- Many are of transboundary in nature
- Many with wide and significant impacts
(e.g. SARS, NIPHA and HPAI)
- Global significance
- International public good

Zoonoses are “two way streets”



Emerging Infectious Diseases



Daszak P. et.al.
Science 2000 287:443



Last year, over 21 billion food animals were produced for over 6 billion people.

By 2020 the demand for animal protein will go up by 50% mainly in developing countries.



So what is the



doing?



Managing the interface

- Wildlife and domestic populations often have different health status
- Freedom of diseases is not always attainable at a national or regional level
- The goal of the OIE is to maximize animal health and trade benefits, while minimizing negative effects on other populations
- Human, animal and environmental factors must therefore be taken into account

Paradigm shift

- Paradigm shift from a strict emphasis on country freedom to risk based recommendations
- Separation of specific animal sub-populations with different health status
- Recommendations based risks reduction measures for specified commodities
- Nevertheless, the ultimate goal continues to be the eradication of the disease from a territory and eventually the world

Advantages of new approach

- Safe trade in commodities due to risk-based approach
- Serves as incentives to countries by opening markets, while working towards disease eradication
- Has shown to be particularly helpful in developing countries
- Reduces political pressures on governments to declare disease freedom before its time

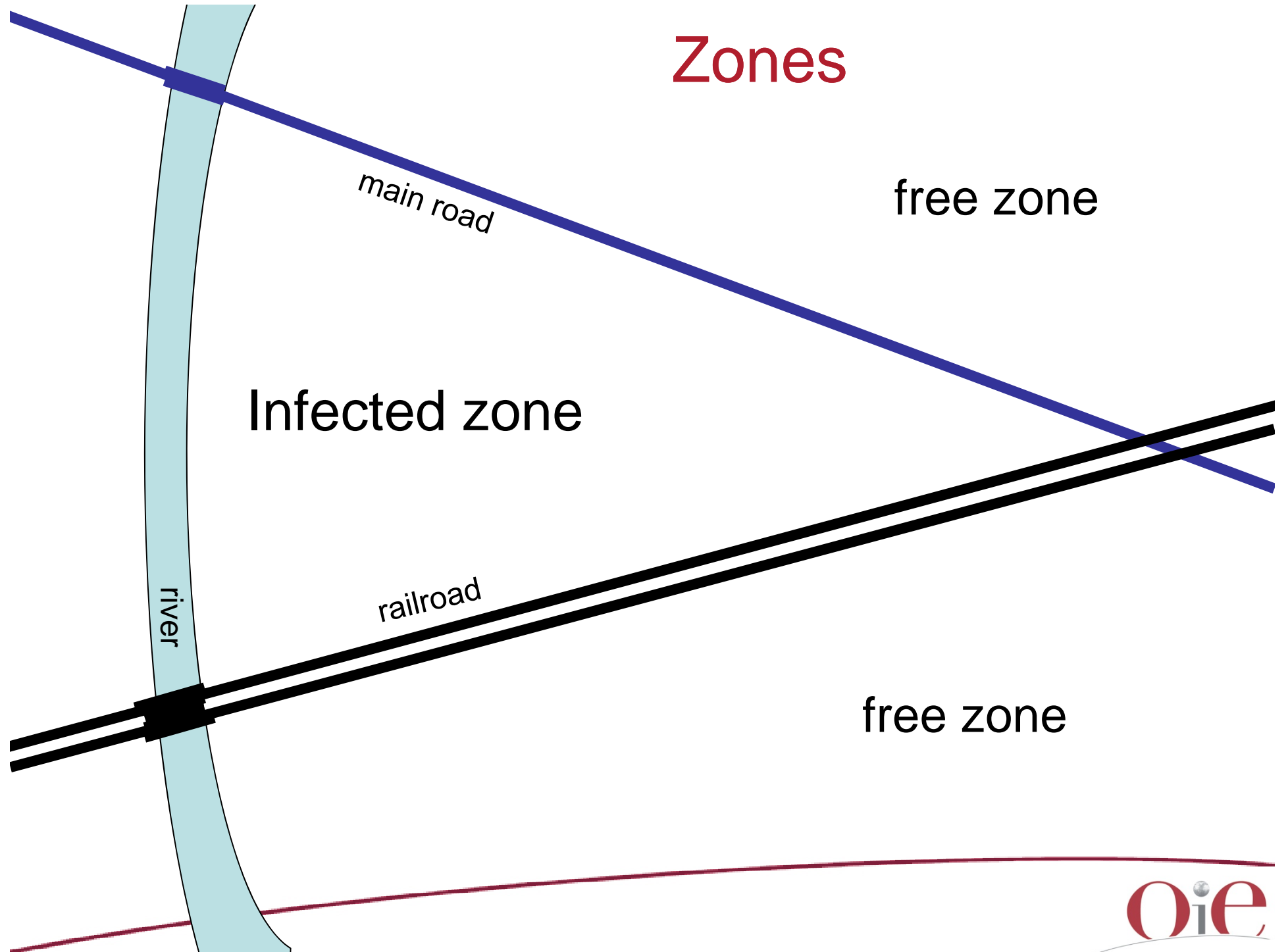
Additional OIE tools available

- Zoning
- Compartmentalization
- Commodity specific recommendations

Zoning / Compartmentalisation

- **zoning** applies to an animal sub-population defined primarily on a **geographical** basis
- **compartmentalisation** applies to an animal sub-population defined primarily by management and husbandry practices relating to **biosecurity**
- in practice, spatial considerations and good management are important in the application of both concepts

Zones



Advantages of establishing zones

- For certain diseases, measures can be taken on the basis of zones
- For others, compartmentalization is preferable
- Nevertheless, one should never forget the ultimate objective: eradication from the territory and eventually global

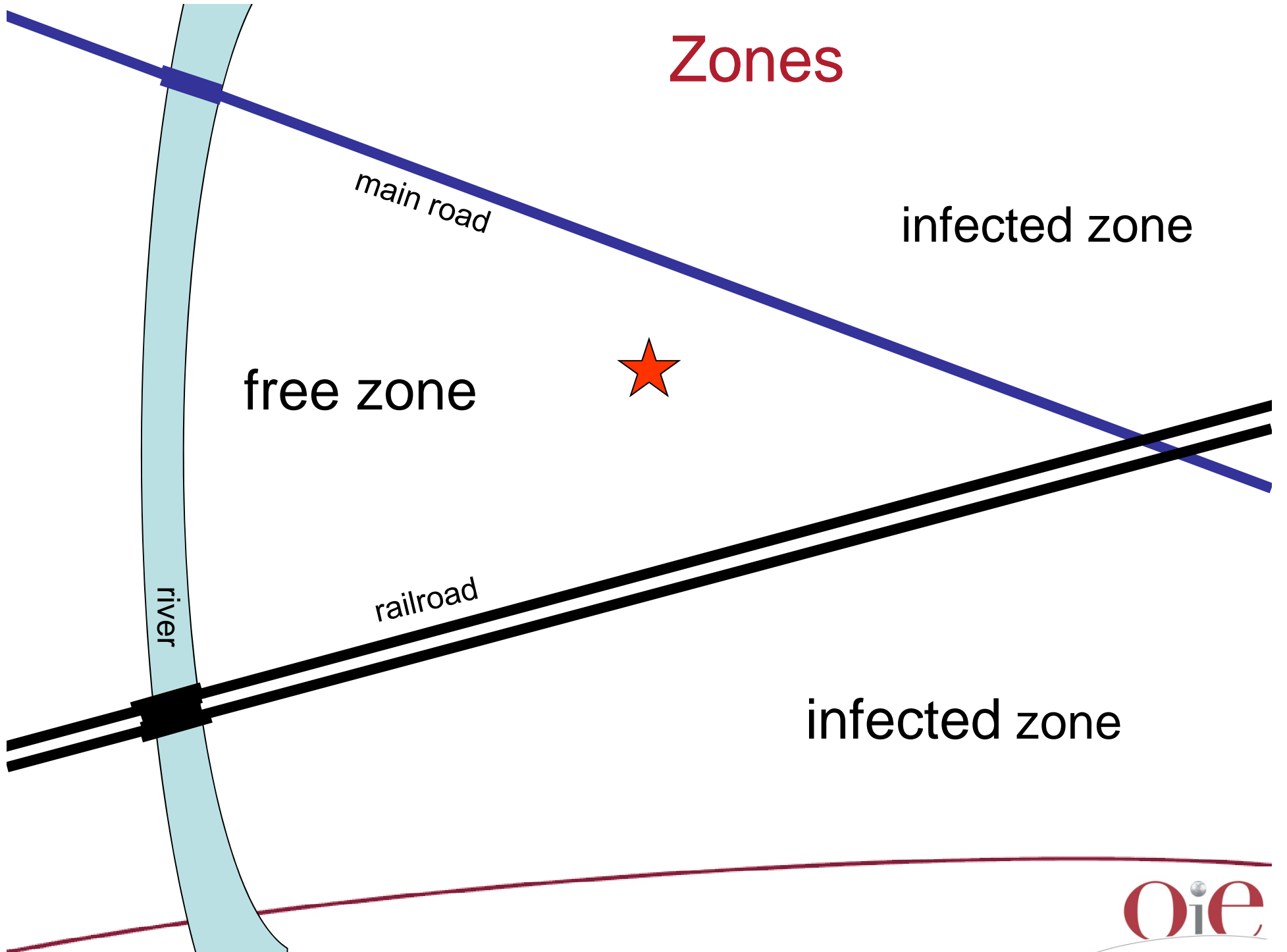
Zones

infected zone

free zone



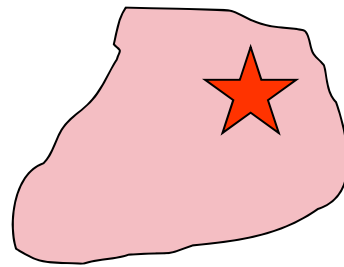
infected zone



Zones

infected zone

free zone



main road

railroad

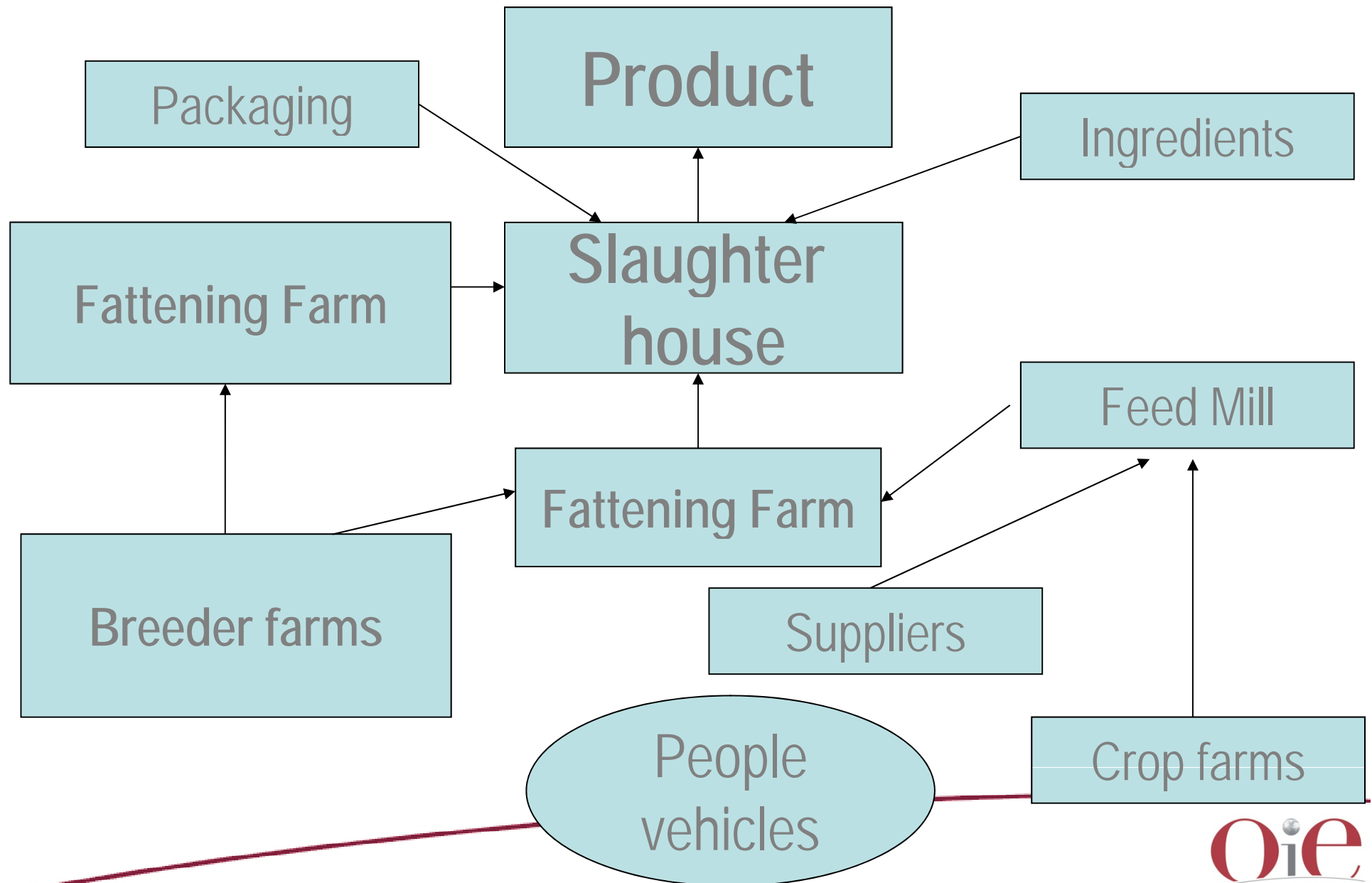
river

infected zone

Containment zone

means a defined **zone** around and including suspected or infected **establishments**, taking into account the epidemiological factors and results of investigations, where control measures to prevent the spread of the **infection** are applied. After which the free status is regained.

Compartmentalisation



Compartmentalization advantages

- There is trade, even when the country or region is not free from a specific disease
- Guarantees the safety of the compartment, even when the threats come from wildlife
- The resources to conduct the operation can come from various sources, even the beneficiaries.
- The beneficiaries are responsible for ensuring the biosecurity, while the auditing is by government



When building with compartmentalisation in mind!



For compartmentalization to be a success

- Credible Veterinary Service, responsible for audits and certification
- Compartments supported by a robust biosecurity plan, which must be based on known epidemiology of the disease(s)
- Clear role of private and public sector, with clear awareness and involvement of stakeholders
- Negotiated with trading partners during peace time

Where is the problem?

- ✓ Failure of Member countries to fully implement OIE recommendation through their legislation
- ✓ Importing countries requiring “disease freedom” rather than OIE’s “safe trade recommendations”
- ✓ Failure to communicate and influence public perception before a crisis

Where do we go from here?

- ✓ Need a Veterinary Services with the ability to detect notifiable and emerging diseases, and provide credible veterinary certification
- ✓ Improvement of the private-public partnership with change in roles and responsibilities
- ✓ Veterinary Services need a communication strategy to increase the awareness and consumer confidence

There is clear indication by the international community to make trade fair and safe

But this will have to be matched

By a global commitment and political will to implement measures based on these international standards

Thank you for your attention



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